## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CA 99-2496

Plaintiff,

vs.

Washington, D.C.

January 17, 2003 2:00 PM

PHILIP MORRIS, INCORPORATED, .

ET AL,

FILED

Defendants.

FEB 5 2003

NANCY MAYER WHITTINGTON, CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT

TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE GLADYS KESSLER
A UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

SHARON EUBANKS, ESQUIRE
STEPHEN D. BRODY, ESQUIRE
DAVID KLONTZ, ESQUIRE
RENE BROOKER, ESQUIRE
GREGG M. SCHWIND, ESQUIRE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF

JUSTICE

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limitations, to take the depositions that we deem necessary to take to prove our claims and defenses in this case, and focus then on new produced material.

And that is simply what we would seek that Your Honor impose here. So I guess the only real extension that we would be seeking is an extension from April 1 until August 1. We believe that that is minimally what would remedy, you know, the situation, and alleviate some of the burden and prejudice to the United States at this late date.

THE COURT: Well, I am certainly not pleased to hear what you have to report.

Mr. Brody, fill me in on e-mails, and then I will hear from everybody else.

MS. BROOKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. BRODY: Your Honor, the last time that we were before you we spoke briefly -- I think it was at the October conference, actually, the last quarterly status conference about the United States' identification of the need to take a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of Philip Morris to find out facts about the matter that was disclosed to you by Mr. Frederick in his letter of June 19th, 2002, that being the fact that certain persons at Philip Morris had failed to print and retain e-mail that was potentially subject to the court's preservation order before the e-mail was deleted in

the course of regular monthly system-wide deletions that took place at Philip Morris before they suspected them as of the deletion last March, which was after they had discovered this problem.

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THE COURT: Well, and you also discussed with me the extent to which it was possible to retrieve those e-

Exactly. And one of the things that MR. BRODY: we were hoping to get from the deposition was a sense of what could be retrieved, and I think that one unfortunate thing is that beyond what Philip Morris was able to recover from backup tapes and run through a search that led to Philip Morris making available approximately 200,000 pages of e-mail during October of this year, which they produced in November, beyond that, and beyond resolution -- and we still have yet to hear from them on this -- of whether they were able to recover anything from 54 backup tapes that they happen to find in a room, a storage room somewhere, beyond that it is going to be impossible for Philip Morris to say the anything else can be recovered, that everything has been recovered, that the persons who failed to comply with the company's print and retain policy for the information subject to the preservation order, that the United States has been able to get discovery from all of those persons.

of the 30(b)(6) deposition is that we are talking about some very significant people. We are not talking about low-level persons at Philip Morris.

We are talking about people that include the Senior Vice President for Marketing. We are talking about the Senior Vice President for Corporate Affairs. We are talking about the Vice President of Research and Development. We are talking about the Senior Brand Manager for Marlboro.

We are also talking about the Senior Principal Scientist in Research Development and Engineering, who also happens to have been designated as an expert witness in this case by Philip Morris.

There are others. There is a list of eleven, and every one of the eleven is a very significant person at Philip Morris. So the loss of relevant material from these persons is something that is very, very significant, and something that we anticipated addressing with the court again after some limited amount of additional investigation into this issue.

That is where we are right now.

The one other thing that we did learn in the course of the 30(b)(6) deposition is that Philip Morris first became aware of this as a problem, or a potential problem, in February, 2002, and it began an investigation at

that time.

They became aware of it four months before they notified the court and before they notified the United States of what was going on. And that is the other significant fact that we uncovered during the course of the 30(b)(6) deposition.

THE COURT: I want to ask a couple of questions. You got, and correct me if I'm wrong, 200,000 pages of retrieved e-mails, is that right.

MR. BRODY: Yes.

THE COURT: When was that production finally made?

MR. BRODY: The documents were made available for our review between October 17th and the 31st of 2002. They were produced to us, the material that we selected from that collection, in mid-November.

November 22nd or November 23rd we received all of the materials, and then a few days later we received a replacement set for part of it with confidentiality legends and a line-by-line confidentiality designation as required.

THE COURT: So those 200,000 pages have nothing to do with the 270,000 pages that Ms. Brooker was talking about, is that right?

MR. BRODY: Correct. The 270,000 pages are a

separate set. And Ms. Brooker referenced the 151,000 pages that we are getting today, or we are supposed to get today. That 151,000 pages is part of the 271,000.

THE COURT: Yes. I understood that. All right.

Anything else you have to report on the issue?

MR. BRODY: That is where the issue stands right now.

We anticipate approaching Philip Morris based upon the 30(b)(6) deposition and some of the questions we asked that we thought were legitimate areas of inquiry where their particular designee did not know the precise answer to our question but referred us generally to one or two particular people within Philip Morris as persons who would know the answers to those questions, and we are going to approach Philip Morris and see if they will agree to allow us to obtain further discovery from those persons.

My thought is that it would just be a couple of every short depositions, you know, of two or three hours duration.

THE COURT: I assume, and again Mr. Brody correct me if I'm wrong, that you don't have any sense of the parameters of what cannot be retrieved, is that right?

Other than you now know at least some of the individuals, maybe not all of the people, whose e-mails cannot be retrieved.

MR. BRODY: That is correct. It seems to be an unfortunate situation, but the company has a policy where backup tapes that are run on their system are, pursuant to policy, overwritten after three weeks, or available to be overwritten after three weeks.

So we do not have a situation where we can go back and say, you know, we are going to get all of the backup tapes from the last two years, the last three years, the last four years, the last five years, however long it would have to be, and we are going to reconstruct the e-mail system, and we are going to retrieve everything that was deleted.

Due to that policy -- and it is kind of an odd policy to have a situation where you delete your whole system every month.

THE COURT: It certainly is.

MR. BRODY: But you delete the backup tapes every three weeks.

THE COURT: It certainly is I have to say. Three weeks is no time at all. Nothing, especially when we are talking about corporate operations. It's -- well, I will leave it at that.

MR. BRODY: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Frederick about what Philip Morris has to say.

MR. FREDERICK: Good afternoon, Your Honor. For the record, Tom Frederick representing the Philip Morris defendants.

Obviously there is a lot to address in what Ms.

Brooker and Mr. Brody said. There are also some issues that go beyond Philip Morris, and I am certain that others, including Mr. Redgrave, would like to address those separately.

In particular it pertains to the government's request for additional depositions of their companies, because they are not in the same situation as we are in document production.

Your Honor, I think --

THE COURT: I thought -- I thought that the government's request was to extend the time for the Philip Morris depositions.

MR. FREDERICK: I think that is correct, Your
Honor. However, I am just saying that, as I will get into
in a second -- this is later in our agenda, and I am a
little surprised it came up here, but be that as it may,
there are more general issues pertaining to the government's
request for depositions going beyond the Philip Morris
defendants and the Philip Morris document production that
others would like to address in addition to myself, although
I will address those presently.

Judge, I think the overarching comment that I would like to start with is that nobody, and most of all me, because I am the one who is standing up here talking to it right now, nobody is happy we are still here today talking about document production issues.

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By the end of this month we will be done producing documents. There have been a substantial number of documents produced since July 1.

Unless the court would like us to, I am not going to stand here -- and I would need some assistance from Ms.

Cecil -- I am not going to stand here and go through and respond point by point to Ms. Brooker.

I do not think we dispute the overall numbers. We dispute some of the interim facts related to those, but I do not know that that is necessary or appropriate here today. If there is going to be a motion, we can address it at that time.

The point I want to drive home to the Judge though and to the court is that this, while very unfortunate that we are in this situation, it has to be placed in the perspective of this case.

This is a discovery matter, and I don't mean to suggest that it is not an important discovery matter, but ultimately whether or not it goes to the substance of the case is something else. And I would like the court to keep

in mind that the government in this case has enjoyed advantages in discovery, perhaps unsurpassed by any other litigant.

They had I think tens -- as I think you said in order 230, 38.8 million pages they have received in this case.

They had tens of millions of those pages before they filed this case based on more than five years of very intensive discovery in state attorney general actions bought by not just those state attorney generals but represented —but those state attorney generals were represented by some of the most sophisticated plaintiff's counsel in the country.

So I accept the fact that, you know, we have to address the Philip Morris production issues here, but I want to make sure that we do not lose sight of the context, and that is ultimately there is no deficiencies substantively in discovery in this case that impact the overall proof. And I think that that is what the record will show.

The government has had ample discovery, and if it cannot prove its claims --

THE COURT: I do not think, by the way, that that is necessarily true at all in terms of the e-mail problem.

I see that as an insoluble problem. You cannot recreate what has been destroyed. Now that doesn't go to the first

part of the problem which is 500,000 pages almost a year beyond that deadline.

MR. FREDERICK: Well, Your Honor --

THE COURT: But I definitely see a substantive issue, or should say a possible substantive issue, because we are never going to know in terms of what was in those emails, and that concerns me greatly.

But let's keep to the first part first, which is, how in the world could you find 500,000 pages almost a year late?

MR. FREDERICK: Well, first of all, it hasn't been a year late. They did have notice earlier than today of the 500,000 pages.

THE COURT: A little earlier. A couple of months earlier.

MR. FREDERICK: And some of that -- I mean you have to break that question down into particular production. Some of it has to do with the massive nature of the document production and the litigations in which Philip Morris is involved.

So if there are productions in another case, when they are done with those we have to go back and look through those, and make sure that we have produced everything that is responsive in this case from that case. And so we discover documents like that.